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None but those who believe that two times one is one should favor a 50-cent

Of course the silver party will indorse Bryan. It can scarcely go back upon faithful and zealous employe.

Candidate Bryan will continue in the pa of the silver mine league if he travels about the country making speeches.

Its discomfiture has dispelled the gloom in the executive office.

the scheme of the mine-owning and speculating ring to double its wealth at the expense of the people.

The whole free-silver coinage business is

Millionaire Hearst's paper, the New York support the freak ticket. Sewall, McLean, Hearst; in the way of plutocratic attachments the "poor man's ticket" is doing fairly well.

But for credit, not a factory or a large mercantile house in the land could do business, therefore when Daniel Webster said that credit did more for the world's commerce than money he knew whereof he

Candidate Bryan said he did not want millionaire on the ticket with him, but he got one. However, if all the stories are true about the difficulty candidate Sewall has in letting go of his dollars they will not trouble Bryan much.

The man who led in the raid upon the sheep industry in Congress by which a third of the value in sheep and a third of the price of wool have been destroyed, is a nice person to sympathize with farmers about their oppressors.

A prominent statistician points out that in 1865 the price of commodities stood at 217, compared with 100 in 1860, but wages only reached 143. Thus it is shown that wages rise less quickly than prices under the rule of an inflated and depreciated

Now that young Mr. Thurman is on the war path, he could tell an interesting chapter in Ohio history by giving the reasons which led his father, the old Roman, to desist from his declared purpose to send Mr. McLean to the penitentiary for bribery and other offenses against the election

The last speech of Major McKinley is receiving unmeasured approval not only from the Republican press but from newspapers which have never indorsed the Republican party or its action. It removes the last objection which existed to his candidacy, and insures him the cordial and enthusiastic support of his party in every section.

creditor rather than a debtor, because those who employ him are usually in his debt. Where wages are paid weekly at the close of the week the employer is in debt for an extra day's service after payment for six days. Consequently, every level-headed employe, whatever his situation, wants the best purchasing dollar in the world. The wage-earner who does not see this must be very dull or very perverse. He should be the most strenuous opponent of the mine owners' policy to put the country on a basis of depreciated dollars,

The action of an Anderson manufacturing company in advancing wages without the al similar cases. A majority of employers are intelligent men who prefer to pay good wages when they can. They find it to their interest to do so, and, further than that, they have an interest in the welfare of men who have been in their employment for some time. In the Anderson case the manufacturers, by making a combination, got a better price for their goods. When the old Republican order of things shall be restored, it will be possible to recapture the American markets and shut out the

harmful foreign competition. George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, who was a sudden convert to free silverism and Populism, left the Republican party a callow youth when Mr. Blaine was nominated in 1884. Then he posed as "too good," and was active in hunting up and putting into circulation the infamous scandals about Mr. Blaine and his family. He became the Adonis of the new Democracy, was sent to Congress, and wept when one of his pet measures was trampled under foot by Western Democrats. Really a barlequin in politics, there was no vocation for him except to join the silverites in Massachusetts. George Fred should have had the place of Sewall.

The Democratic political liar is forcing be maintained at parity with gold." The believes in free silver, the repudiation of value), \$81,000,000. In 1892 the coinage value Republicans are in favor of all the silver I hones: debts and all the other heresies pro- of the silver mined was \$196,459,000, or near-

that can be kept in circulation without disturbing the present gold standard. They are not in favor of giving the immense owners, but of turning them into the treasury when silver is coined.

THE SENATORIAL CONSPIRACY.

The senatorial conspirators in the Chicago convention consisted of the Democratic Southern Senators, the few sliver formed in Washington weeks before Congress adjourned. Its plan of operation was mapped out several weeks before the St. Louis convention. Senator Teller and a few silver Senators who have been masered on that occasion. Even the addresses by the conspirators. For this service to the Southern Senators, who are eager for powdorsed by the mine owners and the Populist conventions. Mr. McLean was to have great scheme. Senators Teller, Dubois, Pettigrew and two or three others carried out their part of the plan. It was easy to read addresses, shed tears and walk out of the St. Louis convention. The Southern Senators undertook their work in earnest. It was a difficult part, requiring tact, duplicity and audacity. A number of favorite sons were used as candidates to prevent the nomination of Bland. They were such favorites as Blackburn, Tillman, Pennoyer and McLean. Without their knowledge Matthews and Boies were used to promote the conspiracy. The senatorial conspirators were behind the plot to rob Michgan of its delegation. Bland was the main obstacle. He was a hard man to defeat, and it required much adroitness and some treachery. To defeat him the second day of the convention was wasted and the spirators had the matter well in hand until The Matthewsites are in high glee over | Bryan was permitted to make the speech of the humiliating position of the Sentinel. Thursday. The effect of that speech upon the wild-eyed element, which was made more wild by the platform, was to upset the calculations of the conspirators. If he could have been used to slay Bland and then Bland's delegates could be used to defeat Bryan the nomination of Teller was assured. But the conspirators could not hold their men to their favorite sons. They rushed to Bryan pell mell.

Thus the senatorial conspirators failed, but they directed the mob and gave Bryan the vote of the solid South. He is the candidate of the senatorial conspiracy and of the South. Should he be elected President he will represent the views and wishes of the great silver producing monopoly and the political purpose of the reactionary Southern element in the United States Senate, which envies and hates the North. The silver producing part of the conspiracy are to have the free and unlimited coinage of silver as its share of the spoils, and the Southern element the control of the government. It was a magnificent scheme, but it will fail.

#### SMALL PARKS.

There is a tendency in some of the larger cities to increase their number of small parks. One of the Indianapolis park commissioners was recently quoted as saying that inasmuch as the money for the purchase of the large tract along the river and Fall creek for park purposes was not in sight, he thought it would be wise for the city to secure smaller pieces of ground wherever it was able, the old baseball grounds at the corner of Capitol avenue and Seventh street being mentioned as available. The suggestion was a good one. Small parks, easily accessible, not only beautify the city, but are visited by many people who would be deterred through various causes from visiting the more distant parks frequently. They are particularly available as outing places for old people and rittle children living within a convenient distance. The manner in which the three or four small parks of this city are patronized must cause every considerate observer to regret that such places are not more numerous. It would be well if large pleasure grounds in the outskirts could be obtained as well, but if both cannot be had the smaller tracts would undoubtedly prove a convenience to the greater number of citizens. Large parks are usually at a distance from the centers of population, not Unless he is paying for a home every | because this is desirable, but because such cessible territory cannot be obtained. Whenever they are brought within close reach the better do they fulfill their pur-

> nue tract, \$10,000, seems too large in view of the expense required to improve it, but this need not be taken. There must be other ground in the east, west or south sides which could be secured for a more reasonable amount. Owners of property should make it an object to the city to buy, since lots facing on such parks at once increase in value. The subject is at least worth careful consideration and discussion It is important that the improvements made should be for the greatest advantage of all concerned, and this point is one which cannot be determined by offhand decision

# AN UNHAPPY NEWSPAPER.

The Journal's esteemed contemporary, the Sentinel, is in a most unhappy situation and deserving of the tenderest sympathy. There are people, no doubt, so lost to the feelings of humanity as instilled by the admirable Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals that they will smile at its misery and even hold it up to heartless ridicule, but the Journal is none of these. Its condition is one so painful as to be pathetic, one to excite the tears rather than the jeers of every right minded person. In the first place, the Sentinel doesn't know where it is "at" in the distressing political emergency which has suddenly befallen; or, if it does know, it doesn't dare to tell. There are far-reaching reasons-as far, say, as the Paris consulate-why an unqualified indersement and approval of a convention that derided and insulted President Cleveland would be unbecoming and even dangerous. There are, on the other hand, re/1sons hardly less cogent relating to the holding of its populistic subscribers, why it is inexpedient to denounce the proceedings at Chicago. Intelligent Indiava Democrats come to the Journal for light upon the season by going about this early de- the questions of the day, and especially claring that the Republican platform de- upon that of the currency, now so promiclared that gold shall be the only money nently before the country, but there is a in use. Long before the day of election the | class of readers in that party who will read ridiculous statements will be in the hos- label, yet that paper must preach what Tall of our silver and paper currency must | class of persons just at present thinks it | 1877 being \$114,000,000, and of silver (coinage

mulgated by Anarchist Altgeld et al., and would be greatly outraged and probably stop its subscription if the Sentinel should speak the truth about these matters. Other Democratic papers throughout the country are boldly denouncing the ticket and platform and refusing allegiance to them, but tions, is afraid and "dassent." It contents itself for the present by taking a middle course, commending the ticket and intimating mildly that the platform has some objectionable features. What these are it which may work its undoing, for both Mr. ites may demand to know precisely what, in the opinion of the Sentinel, are the good and bad features of the Chicago monstrosof the St. Louis convention after reading ity. Two of the planks it can undoubtedly approve; its record in damning the Supreme Court leads indeed to the suspicion were prepared in Washington and approved | that it may have inspired that part of the platform which virtually recommends legislating the high judicial body out of office: it can also, without doubt, freely and sional delegate from Alaska. But if people insist upon knowing exactly what it thinks about the silver question, and if it hook and all, then will it be in more piteous it cannot please both sides, and something over. The situation is truly pathetic, and if pathies must grin they might at least have the grace to step out of sight around the corner while doing so.

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

A prominent business man sends Journal the following questions for an but because he hears some of them asked

"What is the meaning of free silver and onlimited coinage?" That the owner of silver bullion of not less value than \$100 can take it to any mint of the Urited States and have it coined into standard silver dollars of 4121/2 grains.

ernment in coining what is commonly known as free silver, and what per cent.?" The government charges nothing for coining gold now, and all free-silver coinage bills provide that silver bullion shall be coined "upon the same terms and conditions as gold bullion." The expense falls upon the government to the extent of supporting the mints, except, possibly, the limited value of the alloy put into coins.

"Under the Sherman act of 1850, how much silver bullion was bought by the government and how much of that bullion was coined?" The number of ounces purchased under the law was 168,674,682, at a cost of \$155,931,002. To June 30, 1895, 40,044,044 standard dollars had been coined therefrom. During the past two months 3,000,000 such that 3,000,000 a month will be coined hereafter, probably to redeem such of the notes

"When did the government discontinue the purchase of bullion?" About Nov. 1, 1893, when the purchase clause of the Sherman act was repealed.

"If free silver and unlimited coinage becomes a law, how much silver could be coined by the mints every year, and what is the capacity of the various mints in the United States?" It has been stated that the present capacity of the mints to make silver dollars is about 40,000,000 a year, but that it could be increased to about five times that amount. It may be added that most of the free-silver coinage bills contain provisions to the effect that silver bullion owners can have issued to them legal-tender certificates for the amount of dollars which the bars of silver they deposit will make. If this should be so, in the event of free coinage the volume of silver money would not be a question of the capacity of the mints, but of the government's vaults to hold silver bars.

"How many grains in a gold dollar?" A

"How many grains in a silver dollar?" As used in coinage, 412.5 grains, nine-tenths fine, and at the ratio of 16 to 1 that would

"What does the ratio of 16 to 1 mean? There is no clearer definition than this, made in a business circular by a Phila-

It means that sixteen ounces of silver

should be held for debt-paying purposes to be worth as much as one ounce of gold. Till I'd leap and shout and toss my hat, One ounce of standard gold will coin gold dollars \$18.60. Sixteen ounces of standard silver will coin \$18.60 in silver dol-These sixteen ounces of silver can be bought in the markets of the world to-day for \$9.94. There would, therefore, be a profit of \$8.66 on an investment of The price mentioned for the Capitol-ave- \$9.94, being about 87 per cent., if a holder of silver could take it to the mint and coin it without charge into silver dollars. The advocates of free coinage favor a aw that will allow any holder of silver ullion-or, in fact, silver of any kind (as the latter can readily be melted into bars) -the right to take the same to any mint of the United States and convert it into silver coin free of charge and force 53 cents' worth of it upon his creditors as a

# A CHARACTERISTIC DECEPTION.

A correspondent in Oakland City sends the following extract from a speech delivered in the United States Senate Feb. 12. 1878, which is being published in every populistic and cheap-dollar paper in Indiana, and also by the Sentinel day after day in

I believe the struggle now going on in this country and in other countries for a single gold standard would, if successful produce widespread disaster broughout the commercial world. The destruction of silver and establishing gold as a sole unit of value must have a ruinous effect upon all forms of property except those improvements which yield a fixed return in money. It is impossible to strike silver out of existence as money without results which will prove distressing disastrous to tens thousands. I believe gold and silver coin to be the money of the Constitution: indeed, the money of the American people anterior to the Constitution which the greater organic law recognized as quite independent of its own exstence. No power was conferred on Congress to declare either metal should not be money. Congress has, in my judgment, no

power to demonetize silver any more than to demonetize gold. The foregoing is a single paragraph in speech of Mr. Blaine's assailing the free and unlimited coinage of silver dollars of 4121/2 grains. Mr. Blaine was one of the few real bimetallists in Congress at that time All New England was then against him because that section was in favor of gold. and all the West at that time was in favor of free coinage of silver dollars of 41214 have been, then as now, silver monometallism. The question was new then, and what Mr. Blaine deplored in the paragraph quoted was the destruction of either metal

ly a million and a half more than gold and silver together in 1877, and \$48,000,000 more than the values of both gold and silver mined in 1870. During 1895 the value of gold mined was \$203,000,000, dr \$8,000,000 more than the value of both metals in 1877, the last year for which Mr. Blaine could have had figures when he delivered his speech. Mr. Blaine's fears have not been realized. The stock of the world's silver money was in creased from \$2,754,000,000 in 1883 to \$4,494,000. 000 in 1894. The stock of full legal-tender

of the entire stock in 1880. The speech from which the foregoing extract is garbled was one opposing the free coinage of 4121/2-grain dollars because they were worth less than a gold dollar, as the

silver money in 1894 was within \$100,000,000

following quotation therefrom shows: The question before Congress thensharply defined in the pending House billwhether it is now safe and expedient to offer free coinage to the silver dollar of 4121/2 grains, with the mints of the Latin Inion closed and Germany not permitting silver to be coined as money. At current rates of silver, the free coinage of a dollar containing 4121/2 grains, worth in gold 92 cents, gives an illegitimate profit to the owner of silver builion, enabling him to take 92 cents' worth of silver to the mints and get it stamped as coin and force his neighbor to take it for a full dollar. That s an undue and unfair advantage which the government has no right to give the owner of silver bullion, and which defrauds the man forced to take the dollar. And it assuredly follows that if we give free coinage to this dollar of inferior value and put into circulation, we do so at the expense of our better coinage in gold; and unless we expect the uniform and invariable experience of other nations to be in ome mysterious way suspended for our peculiar benefit, we inevitably will lose our gold coin. It will flow from us with the certainty and resistless force of the tides. \* \* What gain, therefore, would we make for the circulating medium, if, on opening this gate for effver to flow in, we open a still wider gate for gold to flow

or bank note. The vast volume of paper money-over \$700,000,000-is now worth tween 98 and 99 cents on the dollar in gold coin. The holders of it, our entire population, from the poorest to the wealthiest, have been promised from the hour of its issue that the paper money would one day be as good as gold. To pay silver for the greenback is a full compliance with mise and this obligation, provided the silver is made as good as gold. To make our silver coin even 3 per cent. less valuable than gold inflicts at once a loss of more than \$20,000,000 on the holders of our paper money. To make a silver dollar an amateur." "Would there be any expense to the gov- worth but 92 cents precipitates upon the same class a loss of well nigh \$60,000,000. Mr. Blaine offered an amendment to make the weight of the silver dollar 425 grains and a bill to increase or diminish the weight of the silver dollar from time to

Consider, further, what injustice would

time, so as to keep the commercial value of the silver dollar equal to that of the gold dollar, but both propositions were rejected. It may be added that Mr. Blaine voted against the Bland bill and its substitute, the Bland-Allison bill, being always in favor of a silver dollar worth as much in the market as bullion as the gold dollar. To stigmatize those men as scoundrels who have thus garbled the speech of a dis-

tinguished man who is dead so as to make him appear to have favored that to which he was hostile is not too severe. And it may be added that those who print the dollars were coined, and it is announced extract day after day, knowing that it is designed to lead people to believe that Mr. Blaine was in favor of the free coinage of silver dollars as is now urged, are pursuing a very contemptible course.

> BUBBLES IN THE AIR. Size Versus Quantity. He-Women are given to small talk-Him-Ah, yes. Small talk in large quan-

Looking Forward. "It is odd that Gibber should be so systematically wicked, when his wife is so earnestly religious." Fig por "He doesn't want to take any chances of meeting her on the other shore."

The Cornfed Philosopher. "There is one great difference between borrowing trouble and borrowing money,' says the cornfield philosopher. "The fellow who borrows trouble will find it hard to get any one to take any interest."

The Cheerful Idiot. "The sun, if I mistake me not," said the bright boarder, "was the original scorch

"While stating that undoubted fact," said the Cheerful Idiot, "you should not forget to mention that Joshua was the first to make an arrest for scorehing.'

#### The Demo-Popu-Silverite. I'm a Demo-Popu-silverite

With an anarchistic turn; I'm a plutocratic proselyte, And I've fakes and fads to burn; I'm in the modern Noah's Ark, With the creatures queer and quaint, And I bear the mark of the silver snark, For he is my patron saint.

I used to be a Democrat, And my heart would overflow, When I heard the rooster crow. But we lately met the silver men By the lake's wind-fretted shore,

And our bird since then is the wild sage And the rooster crows no more. There Altgeld cursed his country's laws. And Daniel pumped his lungs; There Turple pleaded a hopeless cause, As he wagged his seven tongues.

There Bryan came with his slide trom-And he blew and blew and blew; And Hogg with his double basso tone And the weeping Williams, too.

There wild-eyed cranks of dubious fame Surged round us like a flood; And the Jabberwock of the southland

With his pitchfork dripping blood, And there we all shook hands and kissed, And we flew our new-made kites, With the Populist and the Communist, And the rest of the blatherskites.

We shook our fists at Jackson's ghost, And we kicked Tom Benton's bones; But we pelted poor old Grover most. With our cratoric stones. In short, we did a hundred things

We pleased the rings and the silver kings,

That we never did before;

But it made our knee-caps sore. I'm a Demo-Popu-silverite With a never-ending yearn; If there's any other fad in sight I am bound to have my turn. And so I shout and toss my hat For our new-found leaders twain: The acrobat of the winding Platte

## ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

And the plutocrat from Maine.

Samuel Minturn Peck, the Alabama poe is riding through Europe on a bicycle. Lives of McKinley and Hobart are in the market, and biographical writers are already preparing volumes on Bryan and

Rudyard Kipling was recently offered a handsome price for his Vermont residence, but refused to sell. He intimated that he would occupy it permanently after next John Hardy, the inventor of the vacuum

brake, died recently in Vienna, where for many years he had been employed by the state railroads. He was born in 1829, worked for a time under George Stephenson, and is believed to have been the last survivor Berry, ex-hangman of England, has re-

covered \$30 from a music hall manager as a week's pay for the lecture on his hang-

that the lecture was only worth \$5 a week. and also that Berry was too drunk to de-liver it, but lost his case.

Parental authority is rapidly losing round in European codes of law. In France the formalities for dispensing with parents' permission in marriage have been d, and the age up to which it is required reduced, and now Germany has cut down the age up to which parental assent s needed to twenty-one.

Ex-Premier Crispi has applied for a pension, to date from the beginning of last month. He asks it because of his advanced age-he will be seventy-seven next October-and because the sciatica from which he suffers, and which has lately taken an acute form, prevents him from earning a living, as formerly, as an advocate.

A Holstein newspaper tells a story of a musical cow. A peasant sold a cow to another, but when the new owner tried to milk her she refused to give up the milk All efforts were unavailing till it occurred to the first peasant that his daughter always sang while milking. So a tune was started and the milk soon filled the bucket. Hon. John W. Foster will entertain Li Hung Chang in September, when the latter visits the United States on his return from

the coronation of the Czar. General Foster is an intimate friend of the Viceroy, and it will be remembered that he served as his confidential adviser during the peace negotiations with Japan. For the August number of The Century General Foster has written a sketch of the life and character of Li Hung Chang, whom he ranks, as did General Grant, among the greatest men of It has passed current that sea air con-

the century. tains an appreciable quantity of salt. To test this Mr. Chaix made a series of experiments. He passed about thirty cubic feet of air through a solution of silver nitrate. In every case there was not the least cloudiness in the solution, which proved that the air contained no salt. The air contains salt only when the wind carries salt spray. If we wish to benefit by the salt air we must go where the sea is sufficiently agitated by the wind

to continually hold sea water in suspension. A Paris paper relates the following anecdotes of the famous opera composer, Auber be done to every holder of a legal-tender He often said that he would give all the laurels of his late years if he could be restored to youth. Once, when old age was far no other way has been found of living long." One evening, at a soiree, King Otto of Greece said to him, "I hear you have written another opera." "I confess I have been so indiscreet," was Auber's answer. When he was a very old man he attended the funeral of a friend. On returning, he remarked to his companion: "I fear this is the last time of my going to a funeral as

Democratic Papers Which Refuse to Support the Ticket.

Chicago Times-Herald. Only three days have passed since the popocratic platform was adopted by the convention called under the auspices of the national Democratic committee. Only two days have passed since Bryan was nominated for President, and the ticket was not completed until the day before yesterday. Yet sixty-five leading newspapers, Democratic and independent, have had the courage and conscience to come out an repudiate both platform and ticket, and most of these openly advocate the election of McKinley as a matter of patriotic duty. Following is a list of those newspapers which put country above party. The list is

worthy to be called a roll of honor: Austin, Tex.-Statesman Boston, Mass.-Globe, Herald, Post. Baltimore, Md.-Sun, News. Buffalo N. Y .- Courier, Inquirer. Brooklyn, N. Y.-Eagle. Bennington, Vt.-Reformer. Chicago, Ill.-Chronicle, Staats-Zeltung. Charleston, W. Va.-News. Chattanooga, Tenn.-Times. Dallas, Tex.-News. Detroit, Mich.-Free Press. Elizabeth, N. J.-Herald, Democrat. Easton, Pa.-Express Fitchburg, Mass.-Mail. Galveston, Tex .- News. Holyoke, Mass.-Free Press. Hartford, Conn.-Times. Jersey City, N. J.-News. Key West, Fla.-Equator, Democrat. Louisville, Ky .- Courier-Journal, Times Post, Anzeiger Lewiston, Me.-Sun. Lowell, Mass.-Times, Star. Lexington, Ky.-Herald. La Crosse, Wis.-Chronicle Manchester, N. H.-Union. Mobile, Ala.-Register. Machias, Me.-Union. Milwaukee, Wis .- Journal, Seebote. New Orleans, La.-Picayune. New York City-Sun, Times, Herald, Evening Post, Staats-Zeitung, Irish-Amer-

Nashville, Tenn.-Banner. New Haven, Conn.-Register, News. Philadelphia, Pa.-Record, Times, Ledger, Portland, Me.-Eastern Argus. Providence, R. I.-Journal, Bulletin. Petersburg, Va.-Index-Appeal. Richmond, Va.-Times. Salem. Mass.-News. Sioux Falls, S. D.-Argus-Leader. St. Paul, Minn.-Globe. St. Louis, Mo.-Anzeiger des Westens. Springfield, Mass.-hepublican.

Syracuse, N. Y .- Herald, Courier. Sloux City, Ia.-Tribune. Troy, N. Y.-Press. Trenton, N. J.-Times. Utica. N. Y.-Observer. Washington, D. C.-Post, Times. Wilmington, Del.-Every Evening.

## Bryan's Fatal Gift.

Yonkers, N. Y .- Gazette,

Philadelphia Telegraph. The evidence rapidly multiplies that the loose-tongued and rattle-brained leader of Populism will talk himself to death, and that very soon. Bryan has the fatal gift of too ready speech. His first act, in issuing a prociamation to the American people declaring he would not take a second term, this before he had received any pubic or even semi-omeial notification of hi nomination, was eminently characteristic. This is appropriately supplemented by another interview, in which the Nebraska agitator takes the public into his confidence and informs a bewildered world that ever since he was fourteen years of age he has been conscious of the fact that he was to be "a great man." Bryan and Tillman ought to compare notes as to who is the greatest man. Perhaps the result of such a conference would be like that which took place between the two famous brothers of Pumpkin Corners, who could not decide which was the greatest man. Finally, it was concluded, to keep the peace and to prevent the village constable from getting a job, that Simon, who butcher, had killed the biggest beeves while Bolivar could drink the most rum The great man from the roaring Platte should not thus early in the game portray his own silly weaknesses and make himself even the victim of ridicule at Pumpkin Corners.

## A Correction.

Boston Transcript.

We beg to correct Collector Warren. He says "I am no longer a Democrat." he should have said is, "There is no longer a Democratic party. When the intoxicated aborigine was discovered wandering upon the plain and asked if he was lost ne replied with indignation, "Indian here wigwam lost." The men who refuse to indorse the Democratic platform have no wandered from the Democratic wigwam; the Democratic wigwam has drifted away from them.

Will Be No First Term.

New York Commercial Advertiser. The young man whom the Chicago con vention, in a sudden paroxysm of hysteria has named for President, should give himself no uneasiness about the future. The electors of this country have no more in tention of placing him in a position where ne will be subjected to temptation than they have been indorsing the pickpocke scheme of free-silver coinage.

The Right Wing to Be Heard From. Philadelphia Record (Dem.) The passions and emotions of the left

wing of the Democracy have vented them-selves at Chicago, and no doubt sincerely in a way. But the brains and conscience of the party as a whole have yet to declare themselves; and they will find a way to do it that shall at the same time be loyal and

#### Not Such a "Kid," After All! Boston Transcript. George Fred Williams was born July

1852; therefore yesterday, when he appeared in imminent danger of being struck by a bolt of vice-presidential lightni was his forty-fourth birthday. He is quite a patriarch, compared with the head of his

A Clear-Cut Issue. Philadelphia Press. It is well that the issue has come in so clear and unmistakable a form. It startles, arouses and energizes the country, and it unifies and consolidates all right sentiment for the public safety. The rally of patriotism is as invincible as it is inspiring.

CLOSE OF ITS FIFTEENTH ANNUAL

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

the Great Organization of

ACTION OF TRUSTEES UPHELD

Church Workers Ever Held.

FEATURES OF THE CLOSING SES SIONS IN THE HALL AND TENTS.

Baptists' Young People's Union to Meet in Milwaukee This Week-Growth of the Organization.

WASHINGTON, July 13.-After one the greatest, successful and enthusiastic gatherings known in the history of the organization, the fifteenth international Christian Endeavor convention, which began last Thursday, came to a close totist Union of that city, a fraternal union of the local young people's organizations in the Baptist churches of Brooklyn. State night. The local committee of '96 has every reason to feel satisfied with the result of its work and is congratulating itself on the splendid achievements. A great deal of hard work was necessary in making eighties, but the great inspirational point preparations for the gathering and it safe to say that in no convention of the organization have these labors been more thoroughly and conscientiously performed. The citizens of Washington entered into under discussion, he exclaimed: "Yes, it is the spirit of the affair with zeal, and conannoying to grow older day by day, but so tributed both money and in other ways to the success of the convention. The board of trustees, at a meeting, passed resolutions extending their heartiest thanks to the city for its hospitality and to individuals and committees participating in the work that has been brought to such a successful conclusion. Of the great choir of pied since the body was organized. Frank nearly five thousand voices, the trustees L. Wilkins, D. D., is the general secretary. better trained and readier in various service." Referring to the song service on the Capitol steps, the trustees say: "Who that

Notwithstanding the multitudinous services which have been held, taxing the time of the Endeavorers, the attendance at | tee having preparations for the convention all of them has been of a most gratifying character. A spiritual feeling has prevaded the city throughout the meeting of the convention and the greatest good is anticipated as a result. Although the registration of delegates and visitors foots up | day up to and including Sunday. Special only 20,962, yet there were a great many in the city who did not notify the registration committee of their presence so that the

actual attendance was considerably beyond The presidents of the various State and provincial unions have, after a conference with the trustees, issued a public statement expressing the conviction that, generally speaking, the conduct of the Christian Endeavor movement has been most wise and in obedience to manifest providential leadings; that it has been signally blessed in the self-sacrifice and devotion of the service of officers and trustees; that the latter have not constituted a body assuming legislative functions or the control of the move ment other than by directing it into channels of large development and usefulness as God opened the way. The statement expresses the opinion that the recent council of the trustees of the united society and presidents of State and provincial unions in its wisdom, gathered from a wide outlook, and knowledge gleaned from an immediate contact with the problems of the different brates and provinces was a wise step in the progress of the movement, and that such a council might profitably be permanent feature in connection with succeeding international conventions.

MORNING MEETINGS. For the last day of the convention the weather was all that could be expected in the midst of summer. The skies were clear and although the shone warmly the heat was nicely tempered by a smart northwest breeze that made the bunting and streamers on the big tents and along the streets and avenues stand out bravely and encouraged thousands of the visitors to venture from their church headquarters and the tents between services on short visits to see the sights of the city, which they had been prevented from reaching by the protracted spell of bad weather. The animating purpose of the committee in arranging the programme for the last day had been to wind up with a genuine revival effort and to this "consecration" was the keynote of the day's work. The early morning prayer meetings in the thirty odd churches which form the rallying points of the variou State delegations were devoted to thi topic; the evening services in the eight meeting places had the same object and the forenoon meetings in the tents, although primarily in the nature of interna-

tional railies, were strongly tinctured by the evangelistic spirit. For the benefit of the Endeavorers who had breakfasted early and were ready and eager to begin the day's work betimes. President G. S. Burroughs, D. D., of Crawfordsville. Ind., conducted a Bible study in the New York-avenue Presbyter-Church between the hours of 8:30 o'clock and 9:30. The topic was chosen from the first Corinthians, "Practical Christian-This consumed the time up to the opening of the big tents for the forenoon

In two of the tents the world's union of the Christian Endeavor controlled the whole of the morning programme, while in the third, suffering Armenians offered the sole topic of discourse, so that in no case did the purely national union figure in the morning proceedings. The day's exercises were relieved from any appearance of monotony by the contrast with what has gone before and the congregations listened with interest to the foreign speakers with their strange names and peculiar accents, In Tent Washington, the Armenian relief movement had full sway and the committee availed itself of the opportunity presented by a numerous audience to put forward its strongest and most persuasive speakers to secure promises and pledges of pecuniary aid and moral support for its cause. The Rev. Wayland Hoyt, of Philadelphia, presided. Addresses were delivered by Rev. F. D. Greene, of Van. Armenia; Miss Rebecca Kirkorian, of Aintab, Turkey, the scene of one of the massacres, and Miss Margaret Leitsch, of Jaffa, Ceylon, The last-named made a strong impression on the enthusiastic audience by closing her speech with an eloquent appeal to Americans to aid the Armenians, typified by her encompassing Miss Kirkorian in the folds of the American flag.

THE ADMINISTRATION CRITICISED. A feature of the proceedings in this tent was the address delivered by Rev. B. Fay Mills, of Fort Edward, N. Y., in which he treated the Armenian question from its aspect as an international affair and gave his views as to the proper attitude of the United States toward it. In the course of his speech he made hostile allusions United States Minister Terrell, because the latter had advised the withdrawal of the American missionaries from points of danger in Armenia and criticised bitterly the President and the administration for failure to interfere in Turkey while, as he alleged, fomenting a quarrel with Great Britain over Venezuela.

P. N. Clark presided over the meeting in Tent Williston, which was addressed by Rev. Joseph Brown Morgan of England, Rev. Jesse M. Yonan of Persia, Rev. George P. Coll of Africa and J. G. Hildner of Ger-

In Tent Endeavor the treasurer, William Shaw, of Boston, presided, and the speakers were Rev. Arnold Streuti of England, S. C. K. Putnam of India, Bish Thoburn of India, Rev. W. H. Towers of England and Rev. H. S. Jennanyan of Arnla. A feature of the procee his tent was the presentation, on behalf of the national trustees, of a beautiful red, white and blue banner to Mr. Shand, chairman of the entertainment committee, as a visiting delegates. Members of the varie ake the convention a success, headed airman W. H. Smith, were brought

ward in each tent and introduced to the dience in appropriate remarks by At the adjournment of the morning sea. sions, which occurred at noon, a large evangelistic meeting was held in the Central Union Mission, under the conduct of Mr. Ira D. Sankey, of Brooklyn, and for the convenience of the visitors a number of services of like character were conducted under the arrangement of the local committee in churches in various parts of the

#### YOUNG BAPTISTS.

One of the Most Successful Meetings Yearly Meeting of the Union to Be Held in Milwaukee This Week.

> MILWAUKEE, July 13 .- The city of Mil. waukee is the center towards which the Baptists of the United States and Canada are turning attention, as the Baptist Young People's Union will hold its yearly meeting in the Exposition building, beginning Thursday next, lasting four days, It is expected that not less than delegates and abroad will attend. The enthusiasm of the hour with the Baptists, as with all other evangelical denominations, is the young people's movement, although the young people's society is not modern with them. There are over 3,500 Christian Endeavor societies and between 4,000 and 5,000 young people's societies of other names in the denomination, the latter commonly called Young People's unions. The Baptists are largely enlisted in the interdenominational fellowship of Christian Endeavor, but this does not preclude their having a young people's denominational society of their

The Baptist churches of Brooklyn, N. Y.,

organized in 1877 the Young People's Bap-

conventions of Baptist young people's so-cieties began to be organized in the

of the work in the denomination was when

the Baptist Young People's Union of

1891. It was a great outpouring of people,

America was organized at Chicago July

,900 were enrolled as delegates and visitors Vine State unions were represented. The Canadian Baptists sent delegates, and also the Baptists of the South. The body was an international gathering. The growth of the organization has been phenomenal. Its second convention at Detroit in 1892 had over 4,000 enrolled. The other conventions-Indianapolis, Toronto and Baltimore-have been atttended by increasing thousands. The Monumental City last summer was overrun with Baptists, some 10,000 visiting Baltimore. John N. Chapman, of Chicago is president, a position which he has occuay "Never was there a choir so large. The sessions of the convention will be held in the Exposition building, one of the largest convention auditoriums in America, The length of the building is 340 feet; its capacity, 14,000. On arrival the delegations will be welcomed by a reception committee. heard can ever forget the wonderful sound of two hundred members. A chorus of seven hundred voices has been organized for some weeks past, under Professor Protheree, and the singing will be one of its grandest features. The local commitin charge numbers over 1,100 individuals, Frank Moody, one of the leading lumbermen of the Northwest, is the chairman. The convention will be called to order July 16. Addresses of welcome will be made by the Mayor of the city. Morning, afternoon and evening sessions will be held each conferences will be held in some of the largest churches of Milwaukee to study particular methods. One of the most attractive features is the ceremony known as "The Salutation of the Flags." will occur Friday afternoon. This is a 'field review' of the State and provincial unions. Representatives of each will march to the platform, carrying banners representing their several organizations. It is expected that thirty-four State and provincial unions will briefly report their work. State rallies will be held immediately following this service, the various delegations marching forth with banners and songs to auditories in different parts of the city. Each evening will be occupied with a mass meeting, with speakers of national reputation. Sunday afternoon a "world review of Baptist missions" will take place, with brief addresses by representatives of different races. Saturday afternoon there "conferences by nationalities," meetings by the young people of different nationalities-Swedish, German, etc. Each of these meetings will be conducted in the particular language of the nationality represented, and be, in fact, a series of separate conventions. Sunday evening will occur the service which always awakens the greatest enthusiasm of the conventiona consecration service, with roll call of States and provinces and missionary This will be conducted by Frank L. Wilk. ins, D. D., the general secretary. The

> The big Central Hall was utilized for an hour or more this morning when a largely attended reception took place. It was given by the officers and trustees of the United Society to all the officers of the State, territorial and provincial now in the city

whole Baptist ministry and laity of the

der tribute to supply speakers for the oc-

United States and Canada will be laid un-

Services in the three tents on the White ot and in five of the largest churches of the city brought the convention to a close to-night Music and singing, devotional exercises and a sermon were features of these gatherings and they were followed in each instance by a consecration service of over half an Tent Washington President Clark, of Boston, presided, Right Rev. Maurice S. Baldwin, of London, preached Treasurer William Shaw, of Boston, presided at Tent Williston; Rev. F. N. Gardner, of East Boston, conducted the devotional exercises and Rev. James I. Vance, of Nashville, delieverd the sermon. Secretary John W. Baer presided over the meeting in Tent Endeavor, Mr. E. O. Excell, of Chicago, was musical director; devotional exercises were coducted by Rev. F. M. Lamb, of Kennebunkport, Me., and Rev. William Patterson preached the ser-

Those who participated in at the churches included the following Rev. W. H. McMillan, Allegheny, Pa.; Rev. John Faville, Appleton. Wis.: Rev. Ford C. Ottman, Newark, N. J.: Rev. F. Wilson, Toronto: Mr. Charles N. Hunt. Minneapolis, Minn.; Rev. Canon J. B. Richardson, London, Ont.; Rev. John Neil, Toronto; Rev. Ralph Gillan, Malden, Mass.; Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, Washington; Mr. P. Bilhorn, Chicago; Rev. James T. Marshall, Kensington; Md.; Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, Philadelphia; Rev. B. Fay Mills, Fort Edward, N. Y.

The Son of a Praying Judge. Chicago Legal News.

William J. Bryan, who has been nominated by the Democrats for President of the United States, is the son of Silas L. Bryan, who was, for six years, circuit ige of the second circuit of this State. ludge Bryan was in the habit of opening his court with prayer. He claimed that the Lord directed him in making his decisions. He would, sometimes, when in doubt in the midst of a trial, kneel down upon the bench and ask divine direction. A noted Peoria lawyer, meeting the Judge one day in the street after the Supreme Court had re-versed six of his cases, said: "I see, Judge, that the Supreme Court has reversed the Lord in six cases. What have you got to say about it? I thought you decided your cases under divine direction." Whereupon the Judge replied: "The Supreme Court is

## A Few Parting Words.

Chicago Chronicle (Dem.) The old drunken, swashbuckling, deadbeating, nigger-chasing. North-hating South, urged on, its whisky bought and its few other expenses paid by the silver trust, behind which are sheltered some of the most colossal scoundrels unhung, has been heard from once more and for the last time in national convention. It is now sobering off, with a head several sizes too large for its hat, with its alcohol valor all gone, its friends alienated and a new woman in the form of a New South at home waiting, mopstick in hand, to give the old fool a drubbing that will last him, let us hope, as long as he lives.

## Grover Should Speak Out.

Philadelphia Telegraph, It is no time for personal sulking, or the extremity of partisanship. Grover theveland would never have been heard of as a public man if partisan lines had always been drawn distinctly and firmly. Should he now fail to realize his high obligations to the country, and take his place with Hill, Pattison, Gorman, and such likeminded and selfish Democratic leaders, he will add a thousand-fold to the measure of condemnation which will be visited upon nim as the verdict of impartial American

# In Bad Company.

Philadelphia Record. On a better platform Mr. Sewall would have contributed stability to the ticket. As it is, it is hardly worth while to consider his capacities. He had much better stick to his own ships; for there is small likelihood that the American people, freed from specibinding influences, will give him a commission as second officer of the ship of state with such a reckless sailing chart as